ADDRESS
To Graduating Class, Syracuse University,
June 10, 1903.

No. 23, Vol. 9.

SUBJECT:
Causes of Secession;
Robert E. Lee's Patriotism; and
Gettysburg.
APPLICATION

TO ORGANIZING CIRCLE, SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY

June 17, 1908

SUBJECT:

Gentry of Eternity:

Report of Year's activities and

Development.
ADDRESS TO GRADUATING CLASSES
AT COMMENCEMENT,
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Delivered June 10, 1903.
ADDRESS TO GRADUATING CLASSES
AT COMMENCEMENT, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

DELIVERED JUNE 10, 1903.

Young Gentlemen: I consider it a special honor to be selected to give the address to the graduating classes of your University.

The city of Syracuse itself is always associated in my mind with two heroic men. One was my first Division Commander, General E. V. Sumner. On the battle field of Antietam I saw him riding without his hat in front of men who had become blinded by panic and were retreating from the front line. His white hair was floating in the breeze and he was crying out, "O, my men, do not disgrace me. . . . Turn your faces the other way; turn them to the front."

He and his officers checked the retreat and his command was soon well in hand to do further service on that bloody field. Another picture of Sumner which was given me by his daughter will never leave me. His horse had fallen into a post hole during our winter campaign and strained the muscles of his back beyond recovery, yet with unaccountable nerve-power the man went through two years more of hard campaigning, till at last he sat here in Syracuse bolstered up in his bed. He called for a drink, leaned forward and raised the glass to his lips. As he did so he said, "Here's to the honor of my country and its flag." and instantly died.

The other was General Barnum who fell on the field of Malvern Hill apparently mortally wounded. A large minie-ball had passed through his body and gave him a wound that was never
healed; that he was obliged to keep open all his days to preserve his life. His conduct on the battle field and his extraordinary fortitude during the long hours he had to wait before he could get surgical relief, and then his subsequent cheerful life, always on the brink of death and yet living for over twenty years, present to my mind a conspicuous illustration of fortitude. He, too, like Zimmerman, was a man without fear and without reproach.

I do not wonder that your President should ask me to speak on a patriotic subject and have expressed his preference for some thoughts upon Gettysburg, for surely if we consider not only those heroes but the many, many others that went out from this city, we must feel that we are in the atmosphere of that patriotism which endures.

SOME CAUSES OF SECESSION.

Robert E. Lee was fifty years of age and already had an excellent reputation as the best military engineer in our service when the Civil War broke out. He was Superintendent of the Military Academy when I was a cadet. His son was a class-mate and his distinguished nephew at the same time a member of the corps, so that I knew him and the young men well and at times while he was Superintendent visited his family and was entertained by them.

After years of thought I have come to the conclusion that General Lee and myself had similar views upon all public questions touching the Union and its preservation except in one
I do not wonder that your进展情况 with me is such an improvement on your previous experience. I am not surprised that you have made such progress, for I was told you were making good use of your time and for the previous period.

With the development of the field of education, it is necessary for teachers to continually update their knowledge and skills. This is particularly important in the area of special education, where the needs of students with special needs are often complex and diverse. It is essential for educators to stay informed about the latest research and best practices in the field.

As we move forward with the implementation of the new curriculum, it is important to ensure that all students have access to the resources and support they need to succeed. This includes providing appropriate accommodations and modifications to meet the individual needs of each student.

It is my hope that through our collaborative efforts, we can address the challenges facing our school community and work together to create a positive and inclusive learning environment for all students.
proposition. Lee was a Christian man; he was desirous to be rid of slavery; he had fought and sacrificed for the Union; but the one proposition to which I have referred may be stated in this way: He inherited his father's firm belief in the sovereignty of the state. He believed that this sovereignty, so far at least as Virginia was concerned, had never been surrendered.

Several days ago I heard the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, who is a clergyman and an editor, make this statement: "In the early part of this century Rawlston's Digest was used as a textbook at West Point and continued to be taught to the cadets when they were studying the Constitution until 1840." Then he quoted two or three paragraphs on the duties of the states to the Union. These paragraphs clearly demonstrated not only the absolute right of secession under given circumstances, but the duty. Whenever the people of Virginia, for example, became dissatisfied with the United States government, regarded as their agent, they could withdraw from the Union and would be no longer under any constitutional obligations to aid the other states in war or peace.

Robert E. Lee entered the Military Academy in 1825 and graduated in 1829, so that he not only had the original bias of inherited opinions, but was re-enforced by Rawlston's interpretation of the constitution.

Webster had demonstrated with a clearness and power that nobody now disputes that the true sovereignty was secured to the nation when the people adopted our present constitution. When
We are a Christian nation. It is our responsibility to live our faith in every aspect of our lives. We must be willing to sacrifice our comfort and convenience for the greater good.

As Christians, we must also be committed to justice and righteousness. We must stand up for the oppressed and powerless. We must work to create a society where all people are treated with dignity and respect.

In conclusion, let us remember that as Christians, we are called to be a light in the world. We must be willing to speak out against injustice and work towards a more just and compassionate society. Let us be guided by our faith and work together to create a world that is more worthy of God's love.
I was a cadet all the young men were instructed in accordance with this principle. I remember to have heard a prominent Southern man on our Board of Visitors closely questioning a cadet who was reciting paragraphs of the American Constitution. The cadet maintained with fervor that the sovereignty was not in the individual states, but in the United States. The gentleman smiled and said that he was afraid that the Academy was departing from the true interpretation of the constitution.

My first service in Florida in 1856-7 brought me in contact with many prominent Southern men who then openly advocated the right of secession, so that we may see that children and youth in the slave states were early instructed in the doctrine of what I am pleased to call State Supremacy. Slavery was protected by this teaching and many other state interests were also protected by it.

Then I may declare that the real cause of the war was which protected slavery the assertion and maintenance of the sovereignty of the state and the claimed right of secession. Mainly in the interest of slavery.

It was said that just prior to the day in which General Lee made his decision and tendered his resignation in 1861, he walked the floor of his room all night. He had been offered the command of our army and he could not accept because he would be soon called upon to invade the state of Virginia. We know very well that we who were Union men could not subscribe to such sentiments, which would have been the absolute destruction of our Union,
I was a young soldier, my rank was 

I remember to have heard a prominent Senator 

I am on the point of writing a political dissertation a paper and one 

Regarding the preservation of the American Constitution. The speech

was made with more precision than it now appears. The gentleman, rather

and yet I think to have had more influence than the President was generally

the base interpretation of the constitution.

My letter was a part of the 1890-1900-1901 as in

consulted with much thought. Constitution and when heard, each

impressed with the rights of democracy, so that they may not suffer and

Yours truly in the same sense were equally influenced in the continuance of

what I am pleased to call a false government. However, we do not

This is the final and only other article I have written.
but a kind statement of the facts will relieve many of the actors like Robert E. Lee, from the charge of any intention of treason.

I will here introduce a few scenes from Gettysburg drawn mainly from personal observation.

\textit{1863} Having set my command in motion at Emmitsburg, putting one Division on the direct route and two on the indirect route by Horner's Mill, I hastened on toward the battle field, eleven miles distant. Arriving just opposite Big Round Top, I halted with my escort. A message from Reynolds expressed a desire for me to bring my command near the town. I dispatched Captain Daniel Hall with an orderly to find my Commander and bring me word again as to his further wishes.

Hearing the firing over by the Lutheran Seminary, I began as was my custom to reconnoitre in the vicinity. I went first to the famous peach orchard while the smoke of Wadsworth's cannon could be seen on the Seminary Ridge and the sounds of battle were wafted to me from that direction, which indicated to me that the battle had already begun. I turned my eyes to the left and saw Doubleday's Division hurrying forward toward the grove to the left of Wadsworth. Hall's Battery was on the high ground of that ridge near the railroad cut, and rapidly firing.

Looking to the East I caught a glimpse of a hill apparently higher than the peach orchard. We galloped over there. It was the now well known Cemetery Ridge. Colonel Meysenburg and I rode to the northern extremity and took a comprehensive view of
part a very important role. The leader will fill the role of the mentor.

I hope you will take the opportunity to participate at the next meeting of the group. We will have a chance to introduce a few new ideas to the group. The meeting will be held on the second floor of the main building. Please mark your calendars.

In the meantime, I have attached a flyer that may be of interest to you. It is a cooperative effort between the group and the local community. I believe it could be beneficial to all.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns. I am always willing to help in any way possible.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. I have attached a copy of the flyer for your reference.
this ground and the connecting ridges. I said to my Adjutant, Meyenburg, "This seems to be a good position, Colonel."

He replied, "It is the only position, General."

We were both thinking of a place for the Army of the Potomac just then scattered from ten to thirty miles away. Less than ten thousand men were there then, guarding the lower heights a mile to the front beyond the town.

In a few minutes we rode slowly down the Baltimore pike to the court house. While trying to get a ladder to reach the top, a young man who is still living called my attention to Fahnestock's Observatory, just across the way. Accompanied by two or three staff officers I reached the belfry. Within that small, square, fenced in space I spread out my map and studied the situation. Buford's cavalry, but a handful, were in sight off to the right. Next were detachments of Wadsworth's Division vigorously engaged near the railroad cut. Prisoners in gray were coming back and being conducted along the street just below me. I again saw Doubleday's Division passing out of sight beyond the Oak Ridge and heard not only the booming of cannon, but occasionally the rattle of musketry.

THE FIRST DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

By nine o'clock this 1st day of July a considerable force of the Confederates was in sight of the Lutheran Seminary, near enough for Buford's few batteries to join with his thin line of cavalrymen and interpose resistance. Buford's firing made the
The Firing Line's Message

[Inaccurate data regarding the content provided]
Confederate leader, Heth, more cautious. He halted and pushed out two brigades, one on the right and the other on the left of the Chambersburg pike, and held one in reserve; and lest he be too fast waited for Pender's Division.

A. P. Hill, the Confederate Corps Commander, was near the front line studying Buford's position. Our Buford was glad enough when Reynolds with the divisions of our 1st Corps approached him. Reynolds commanding the field gave Doubleday the 1st Corps. He soon sent Cutler's Brigade, which belonged to Wadsworth, to the right of the pike and the railroad cut, while he himself followed up Meredith's Old Iron Brigade a little way to the left of the pike and the cut.

The two nearest Confederate brigades under Davis and Archer were coming on. The real fire opened briskly on both sides. To uncover the front, the main portion of Buford's cavalry had worked off to the left, leaving only a small force far to the right, soon to be replaced by our Robinson's Division. It was now about eleven o'clock. Reynolds was hastening Meredith's regiments into position when a bullet pierced his forehead and he fell, dying at the very spot where the monument to his memory now stands. To the right of him Wadsworth's advance was checked and were soon his men driven back.

Doubleday quickly taking Reynolds' place followed up the movement already inaugurated in the little tongue of woods in front of Reynolds. These troops of Doubleday's Division, doing
The two nearest Confederate positions were occupied by the two gun batteries and the gunners. The right battery was manned by two guns each, one on the right and one on the left of the battery, with a crew of ten per gun.

A. T. XIlf, the Confederate officer commanding, was near the right of the battery, with the intention of moving the other two guns to the left. He was steady and cool, with the intention of moving the entire battery to the left of the position. The battery was manned by a crew of ten per gun, with a crew of ten per gun, including the gunners.

The hill, which was occupied by the Confederate gunners, was occupied by the two batteries, one on the left and one on the right. The crew of each battery consisted of ten men, with a crew of ten per gun.

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rapid work, closed in from the left and without giving the detail
I may say that nearly all of Davis' and Archer's Brigades were
cought as in a trap and captured. I believe that one of these
brigades must have surrendered before the death of General Reynolds
personally, because I had seen prisoners in gray coming into town, also ambu-
ances with the wounded, while orderlies were galloping to and fro
with messages and orders.

As I stood there upon the house top with my field glass
in my hand, a soldier, George Quinn, belonging to an unattached
Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, halted in the street below me,
looked up and said: "General Reynolds is wounded, sir."

I replied, "I am very sorry, I hope he will be able to
keep the field."

A few minutes later Captain Daniel Hall returned and
called to me from below, "General Howard, General Reynolds is dead,
and you are the senior officer on this field."

This startling news staggered me for a moment. Like
a flash I saw the situation. A large part of Lee's army within
striking distance and ours scattered as we have seen; we had on
the field just then less than ten thousand soldiers and even the
11th Corps from Emmitsburg could not be expected for an hour.
Could Meade possibly gather his widely separated troops in time
for success to our arms? I know of no moment in my life when a
sense of responsibility was so strong and so heavy. As a sudden
resolution entered my heart, I cried, "But, God helping us, we
philosophy was, perhaps, to try to find the first and different giving to the secret

I was very much worried at the time, and meinem. Furthermore, more

conscientious in a purge that was opportunely. I believe that one of these

perguntas may have somewhat because the men at General's Headquarters

experience I had been present at that moment. Later came the

fences with the wounded, while other actions were carried out and the

war measures of all countries.

As I recollected these many times and wanted to think these

I was about to sylvester, General's opinion, presented to me as

announced the order to surrender. I do not wish to write to

I am very sorry. I hope we will be able to

From the Lady

A few minutes later, General Donnelly told me receiving my

united to the other side, "General Headquarters. General's Headquarters is to

try to get my territory, I have the advantage. A large part of loose with

obligations, which may have occurred. We have reason to think that

the Lord God have been given for permission in the war. He said that

the Lord God have been given for permission in the war. He said that

moral and spiritual guidance. There is no great Western Front. To a

I know of no evidence in my life when a

and also, our principle, our
will stay here till the army comes!"

Instantly I then assumed command and sent messages in Buford's cavalry every direction. Taking Reynolds' place I had under me the 11th, the 1st and the 3rd Corps. The 3rd was at Emmitsburg, which was to be the end of its day's march. I sent not only orders but entreaties. General Sickles instantly headed my words and pushed as rapidly as he could over the eleven miles that intervened.

Leaving the observatory I rode with my small escort to Cemetery Ridge and made that my permanent headquarters. Here Carl Schurz, coming far ahead of his marching column, joined me. I gave him substantially these instructions: Pointing westward, "The 1st Corps is over there, holds that ridge parallel with this; Buford's cavalry, the most of it, on the left; prisoners show that Lee is near here in force; place all the reserve batteries of your command on this Cemetery Hill, leaving Steinwehr's Division to support them. Send to the right of the 1st Corps Barlow's and Schimmelfennig's divisions to give support to Doubleday."

Thus the Cemetery Ridge was chosen and taken once for all.

About 12:30 Barlow's head of column coming up from Emmitsburg on the direct road, appeared. Leaving my Chief of Staff to direct matters at headquarters, as was customary, and taking two or three officers and a few orderlies with me, I joined our own General Francis C. Barlow, and we rode at the head of his
With all my love, I'll list the steps we need to take to make the idea of an insurance company more appealing to everyone.

First, we need to identify the main market segments and potential customers. This will help us tailor our offerings to meet their specific needs.

Next, we should develop a strong marketing strategy to attract new clients. This might include advertising in various media, hosting events, or partnering with other businesses.

Finally, we must ensure that our processes are efficient and customer-focused. This means providing excellent service and making it easy for people to do business with us.

In conclusion, I believe we have the potential to create a successful insurance company that will benefit everyone involved.
troops through Gettysburg. Two batteries had already trotted out in front of us and taken a position north of the town. As the tramping columns marched along the main street a young lady, regardless of her own safety and of the oncoming shells of the enemy, bravely kept her position on a porch and silently waved her handkerchief while the soldiers passed her, and this was indeed a patriotic stimulus. The soldiers cheered her again and again as they thoughtfully pursued their way.

Schurz placed his divisions almost at right angles to Robinson's line, on echelon with two of his regiments drawn back. This constituted our right flank. The highest ground held by Barlow is now called Barlow's Hill. The lines extended still further to the east across Rock Creek.

As soon as I saw my right thus well cared for, I rode along the line for more than a mile from Robinson's to Wadsworth's and from Wadsworth to Doubleday, who was then near the left of his corps, and I said to each Commander, "We will hold out here upon the Seminary Ridge as long as we can, but if forced to retire we must dispute the ground foot by foot and go to the Cemetery Ridge."

As soon as I had regained my place at the Cemetery I noticed a rough wooded knoll north of Robinson and sent an order to Schurz to move forward and seize it. The order had hardly gone from me when my brother, Major Howard, riding at a swift gallop called out, "Jackson's whole corps is on your right flank."
To:
The Precision and Analysis Section

In order to ensure a position report of accuracy, it is
important to maintain constant reference to the accurate
position of your current location. Any deviation from
this reference point may lead to incorrect
information being recorded. Therefore, it is
essential to maintain a consistent reference point.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The page has some visible signs of wear and tear, including creases and a small tear near the top. The document appears to be a formal letter or report, discussing the importance of precision and accuracy in a specific context.]
Of course it was not Jackson's, for he had been slain at Chancellorsville. Ewell, however, was now in command of his corps, and one division, that of Jubal Early, was returning under orders might sweep from Lee from York and were quickly swept in behind the advance divisions of the 11th Corps. For an instant disaster seemed inevitable. I countermanded the order to Schurz and dispatched messengers again to Slocum and Sickles. Meanwhile the skirmishing and artillery firing was all along the line and increasing to a storm. I had a gleam of satisfaction when Robinson's men, aided by some troops of the 11th Corps, captured another Confederate brigade (Iverson's); but very soon from Schurz and Doubleday came insistent calls for reinforcements when I had none to send them.

About 3:30 p.m. the terrific fighting was at its height. After joining the main Confederate army Early had easily outflanked Schurz to the east. Rodes was breaking through between the 11th and 1st corps; while A. P. Hill was steadily advancing his abundant brigades all along Doubleday's front. There was a breathless expectancy at the Cemetery. We intrenched our batteries and occupied the stone walls, and sent a brigade to the front of the town to cover the next movement.

Before our troops along the front line gave way, every Commander had received his orders to retire to my position; Schurz to go Baltimore to the right of the pike, Doubleday to the left, and Buford, with his cavalry, to make all the show possible beyond Doubleday's left. Of course the enterprising Confederates accelerated our movements and I confess that much disorder prevailed, yet the
greater portion of the two bodies succeeded in reaching the Ceme-
tory Ridge, losing, of course, many prisoners and experiencing
much confusion.

As Sickles was approaching from our left and not far
away from the Round Top, Lee made one attempt to take our selected
position by the way of Rock Creek, but my Chief of Artillery
directed such a shower of projectiles upon the advancing Confeder-
ates that they ran back to the town for cover, without his men

Just at this juncture General Hancock joined me near
the Baltimore pike. The bullets were flying and I replied to
Hancock's message from Meade, "There is no time to talk, Hancock,
you take the left side of this road and I will take the right and
put in these troops." Without a further word Hancock rallied
the troops to the left of the pike and led them into place.

Slocum had sent up two divisions which at first were
put on our right and left.

It is said that the close of this eventful day, General
substantially
Lee remarked that "The enemy had taken a strong position and not
knowing the strength of his force, I concluded to postpone further
attack till the next day."

The lst and llth corps, then the smallest in the army,
and Buford's cavalry did their duty nobly the first day at Gettys-
burg; fought themselves into a good defensive position, excellent,
when the Army of the Potomac came up in its entirety to occupy it.
To

Your letter of the 20th December, 1935, regarding the proposed purchase of the site for the new headquarters of the office of the

Commissioner of Police, will be forwarded to the Department of Public Works immediately."
SECOND DAY.  

Slocum, Sickles and myself bivouaced near the Cemetery lodge, and the good keeper's wife refreshed us with hot coffee.  

A little after three o'clock in the morning, July 2nd, Meade with his staff came to us and said, "Gentlemen, what sort of a position is this?"

I answered, "I am confident we can hold it." Sickles added, "It is a good place to fight from, General."

Meade replied, "I am glad to hear you say so, gentlemen, for it is too late to leave it."

Before sunrise Meade and I rode together along the lines behind the soldiers sleeping on their arms. At the present position of the Soldiers' Monument, I explained the situation while Meade surveyed the hill and its environments. The sun was now rising; an occasional cannon shot came from a hill far to the north of us and was answered from our closest battery. Very soon the rattling of skirmish shots from the pickets indicated that the second day of mortal combat had begun. The Commanding General sat there in the magnificent morning light with a panorama spread before him of hill and valley, mountain, woodland and cultivated farms, of orchard and grass land as beautiful as nature anywhere furnishes. But he saw not the beauty; he was planning for his army, plan against the plan of one of America's greatest military men; move against move. After a time he turned slowly away and we rode back to the gate and not long after that the 2nd Corps appeared in sight and the army lines began to take
new form.

By Pleasonton's order Buford's cavalry, weary'd with long watching and fighting, was sent back to Manchester, Md. to take care of the reserve wagons and supplies.

Sickles on the left, thinking the ground better for his flank, pushed his men out in front of Little Round Top to occupy the Peach Orchard, with his left drawn back to a rugged, rocky prominence called the Devil's Den. Opposite Sickles was Longstreet, a Confederate Corps Commander, with two divisions, McLaw's and Hood's; his third, Picketts, was back at Chambersburg.

Our 5th Corps under Sykes was during the morning hours and part of the afternoon, behind our lines in reserve.

Pleasonton's cavalry, with Confederate Stuart's opposite to him, covered Slocum's extreme right beyond McAllister's Mill. Sedgwick with the 6th Corps, the largest we had, made a remarkable march in seventeen hours. He rested his men ten minutes at the end of each hour, with perhaps two or three longer halts, none exceeding twenty minutes. About two p.m. this fine corps marched into position behind Mrs. Leister's house on the Taneytown road, Meade's headquarters. There was no place more exposed to artillery fire than that spot.

This beautiful morning we felt the influence of order; movement and reinforcement gave us great joy.

Lee gave up his first intention to strike us at Culp's Hill where Wadsworth was, because he was assured that he could not
that rugged craggy height.

carry on. We heard a signal, the deliberate firing of a few guns from the enemy's side; then ran along our line a curious magnetic feeling, an unusual expectancy as the words were passed from mouth to mouth, "Be ready for action!" Thirty or forty hostile batteries followed the signal. Our cannon made instant and rapid response. Puffs of smoke showed gunners where to aim; great projectiles were in the air and thunderous noises shook the ground. As a rule the shells fell short or passed over without much damage. Occasionally it was different. One exploding in the ranks of the 27th New York killed and wounded twenty-seven men. Longstreet with his seventeen thousand followed up that artillery fire, striking Sickles who had 10,350 men. The first blow was near the Peach Orchard. Confederate Anderson from A. P. Hill's Division pushed forward on Longstreet's left and I saw from my position on the heights a battle which I could not describe. Sickles' artillery was in the thick of this fighting; Bigelow's battery, for example, near Throttle's barn, fought hard, lost its infantry support and was forced to retire, dragging back the guns by hand and keeping up its fire from place to place. Brave Confederates rushed upon his guns, but Bigelow blew them at times from the muzzles of his pieces; still they came on; they shot his horses; they clambered over his limbers; five of his battery officers and twenty-two men were killed or wounded, and he himself seriously wounded in the side; but strange to tell, he so extricated two out of his six guns as to continue resistance till McGilvery,
I have no idea what to do.

I've been trying to figure out a way to solve this problem for weeks, but I'm still stuck. I've even consulted with experts, but they couldn't help me either. I'm starting to feel like I'm never going to find a solution.

It's not just the problem itself that's causing me stress. I also feel like I'm letting everyone down. They've put their trust in me, and I'm not delivering. I feel like a failure.

I don't know what to do next. I'm at a loss. I've tried everything I can think of, but nothing seems to work. I'm at my wit's end.

I don't want to give up, but I'm not sure if I can keep going. I'm so tired, both physically and mentally. I feel like I'm running on empty.

I need some help. I need someone to tell me what to do. I need a solution. I need some direction.

I don't know if I can do this on my own. I need some support. I need some guidance. I need some help.
the Corps Chief, had put a fresh battery on the higher ground
behind him. Troops came from all parts of the army to assist
Sickles. General Warren, Meade's Chief of Artillery, brought
up the 5th Corps to Little Round Top just in time to save it from
capture. The low ridge between the Round Tops was a wild place
for combat and no fiercer was ever seen than on that hot July
evening with blazing musketry and hand to hand struggles,
with clubbed fire arms and even jagged stones. The 20th Maine Holding
the left between the Round Tops cleared the slope and held tenaciously that important point.

While this was going on Confederate Anderson swept in
upon Humphrey's Division on the right of Sickles' line; had
Gibbon's Division of the 2nd Corps to support him. Humphrey
resisted as long as he could, but his flanks being enveloped he
was obliged to fall back. Other troops from the 6th and 12th Corps
were deployed behind a stone wall close at hand, just in the
nick of time to save Humphrey. He soon reformed his line and
returned to the charge.

It had been an exciting afternoon, yet at sundown the
battle was over. Meade had lost the Peach Orchard and his
new position was half a mile to the rear; the dead and the wounded
of both armies lay between them. The victory was not on our
part decisive enough for rejoicing. It only made everybody feel
thankful that things were not worse. Everybody dreaded the morrow.

Lee had intended that Ewell's Corps should strike our
The letter refers to the recent strike and the impact on the economic situation. The letter mentions the need for cooperation between the various trade unions to overcome the current crisis. The letter concludes with a request for assistance from the recipients.

The letter is written in a formal tone, and the content is focused on the economic and political implications of the strike. The writer emphasizes the importance of unity and cooperation among workers to address the current situation.
right by a supporting movement at the same time that Longstreet made the main attack, but Ewell's movement was delayed by unforeseen circumstances till near night. All of a sudden when everybody thought that the battle was over, in the twilight, some Confederate regiments which were lying on their faces just north of my batteries sprang up the slope and made a fierce attack. One of our brigades was completely displaced, but our artillerymen never left their guns, using sponge staffs and hand spikes and anything they could lay their hands on to resist the enemy's charge. Very soon help came from Schurz and Hancock and our lines were re-established.

The same movement went on against Culp's Hill, but Wadsworth's men behind barricades easily repulsed their adversaries. Just beyond Culp's Hill General George S. Green, with a small division defended all the ground belonging to Slocum who, with his men, had gone to the assistance of Sickles. Owing to the darkness and the woods the troops of Confederates Early and Johnson were deceived and held in check by Green with his few troops. They were waiting for daylight though within only a stone's throw of the Baltimore Pike and our supply trains.

Before ten p.m. all the firing ceased; but in the night General Slocum brought back his men and Meade gave him all the batteries he needed. He placed his right at McAllister's Mill and his left joined Green. He had a harrow shaped line with plenty of artillery at the apex.
In the matter of the application of the Radio Telegraphs Act 1928 in the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, acting under the authority of the Minister of Defence, has determined that the operation of the radio telegraphy service by the BBC for the purposes of broadcasting shall be regulated by the conditions set out in this Instrument.

The conditions are as follows:

1. The service shall be operated for the purpose of broadcasting sound and music, with the consent of the broadcasting committee of the BBC.

2. The service shall be operated at such times as the broadcasting committee shall determine, and such programmes shall be communicated to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for his approval in advance.

3. The service shall be operated in such a manner as to avoid interference with other radio services.

4. The service shall be operated in accordance with all relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

5. The service shall be operated in such a manner as to ensure the safety of the public and the protection of the environment.

6. The service shall be operated in such a manner as to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby consents to the operation of the radio telegraphy service by the BBC for the purposes of broadcasting, subject to the conditions set out above.

This Instrument shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
At dawn, the Confederates were ready as soon as their adversaries and each began a forward movement at about the same instant. I was sleeping near an iron fence in the cemetery with a grave mound for my pillow—it was my first sound sleep at Gettysburg—when about 5:30 in the morning I was aroused by a terrific cannonade and the rattle of musketry which seemed close at hand. I sent hurriedly to Meade to know what it meant, and he answered, "Slocum is regaining his lines." This was the third day. For five mortal hours that strife went on. Trees were perforated with bullets, many were lopped down by fragments of shells and round shot, and I do not think that I saw at any time during the war a greater apparent havoc than was made by Slocum's efforts and Ewell's resistance. At last, however, every point was cleared and the old barricades from Culp's Hill to McAllister's Mill were repaired by our gallant defenders.

**Pickett's Charge.**

I will add but one more battle scene. It opened at one p.m. this same day by a cannonade. Lee's plan was similar to that of the day before except that Longstreet was to try and break the center of our line where the ground appeared nearly level, near what were called the umbrella trees. His attacking column now consisted of his third division, Pickett's which had come up from Chambersburg. To this assaulting force Lee gave one division and two brigades from A. P. Hill's corps, making a total of about sixteen thousand men.

Longstreet's Chief of Artillery brought out in front of
The Southern Baptist

In the Confederate war, we must be ready as soon as possible to act. I
have been in two or three months of war, and have

seen[?] in this war...[?]

with the futility of men, and with the futility of the

view. However, certainly men

are not content in their attempts to

achieve their ends.

My estimate of our efforts is

that they are insufficient.

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us seventy-five long range guns and Hill massed some seventy-five more opposite our center. When the signal was sounded by the enemy, all these cannon immediately opened fire. Shells burst all around us and in our midst, killing men and horses, exploding caissons, overturning tombstones and smashing fences. The soldiers hugged whatever cover they had at hand. Several officers within a stone's throw of where I stood were either killed or wounded. A German boy holding our staff horses had his left arm carried off by a fragment. A young artilleryman, full of life and cheer, was struck with a round shot and instantly killed. Life was indeed perilous; men fell while eating, smoking or at work.

For a time we matched fire with fire, but at last to save ammunition and cool our guns our firing ceased. The enemy, thinking they had silenced our batteries, proceeded to the attack. I saw better than the day before their infantry line, at least a quarter of a mile of it exposed to my view as it started from the ridge opposite our left center. It was like an extensive parade with flags flying and lines steadily advancing. These were Pickett's and Pettigrew's divisions and part of Peeler's, with Wilcox supporting their right, nine brigades in two lines.

On they came. Osborn, Wainwright, Mcgilvery and other artillery chiefs, started again the fire of their batteries. Now gaps were plainly made, but quickly filled. As they came nearer canister was freely used and the gaps grew bigger and harder to
In the seventh year from the time when the Hilt was seen was seventy-five
more opposite our targets. There were three men immediately along the
General Grant
of whom we had one. And if more filling men and officers...

The General...
I see a hundred thousand Southerners and as many...

Several officers
within a short space of time I passed more officers on
a column. A column that included one part of its force and the left
rear of the rest of the column. A column of the line ordered
left of the line.

I stopped and made a few shots. Then we passed a few
in the distance.

Out to the line we passed life with life, put up flag to

I have examined our own men and our lines before.
The case.

I saw this time we passed near the Hilt. I went to
look to see if the enemy were there. I saw a number of
its officers, of its column, as if I were

I was not an experience
from the Hilt opposite our left center. I saw fight an experience
more. None of our
or our positions, and these positions were

With which supporting point left, the point of the line near the
"Our
time of the time, as much as possible to defend our

No one who knew the arms and the arms and

these arms, among them and the men, and these men, and

Among the arms and these arms and the men...
close. Soon this beautiful array came within musketry range of our long full line concealed by temporary cover such as breastworks, stone fences, and a few trenches. The Confederates next fired regularly as they advanced. By some simultaneous impulse our own line—appeared one sheet of flame, and then this fire continued regularly but rapidly for perhaps ten minutes and possibly more, for one at such a crisis can take no note of time. I kept looking till the smoke began to rise and then I could no longer see the enemy's line. There was running in every direction. Regiments of ours from Steinwehr's position on Round Top were moving into the valley with their flags flying, apparently without much order, taking and bringing in prisoners, flags and guns. About this attack Hancock wrote: "The shock of the assault fell on the two or three divisions of the 2nd Corps, assisted by a small brigade of Vermont troops, together with the artillery of our line which fired from Round Top to Cemetery Hill."

There were forty cannon of ours firing from the slope of Little Round Top upon the flank of Pickett's Division, and the Vermont troops, a small brigade, pushed out into the little grove of trees where they had a wonderful position to do the same with musketry. Near the Cemetery Ridge were as many more heavy guns under my Chief of Artillery, and they had a more direct fire, but the remainder of our artillery was held in line right opposite the center of the attack. Of course no troops on earth could live under such a combined fire. I knew that leaders on the other
[Text not legible due to blurring or damage]
side and cannot fail to admire the resolute bravery, the hardihood
which could conduct such an attack. It is said that General Armi-
tage of Virginia, in command of a brigade, led the way with his hat
on his sword, followed by his brigade in line. When he reached
the wall he had not ten men with him, yet he went through our lines
and fell, wounded three times, and asked before he died to be car-
rried to Hancock's tent. Just at that point on the Union side is
where Cushing, standing by his battery desperately wounded, held
himself together to give just one more shot; and General A. S. Webb
near that point rallied his men to refill the gap that the Confed-
erates had made in his line of advance. He was wounded in the
head and had a rifle broken in his hands; but this did not deter
him from holding his ground till our success was assured.

The battle was over before darkness set in, and the Con-
federates who were living and not disabled were drawn back beyond
the crest of Seminary Hill.

I cannot tell you how many of my comrades whom I had
known for fourteen years perished on that field, and how many more
who had been with me in previous battles there gave their lives
that their country might live. The entire losses on both sides
exceeded 50,000 men hors de combat.

WHY THE PIVOTAL STRUGGLE.

You may ask me why we say that this battle was the pivotal
struggle for the preservation of the Union; why the highest point
gained has been called "the high water-mark" of the rebellion.
The answer is simply, Lee's object was to gain a victory. A
victory at Gettysburg would have given him Washington, Baltimore,
The page contains a long text paragraph that is difficult to transcribe accurately due to the quality of the image and the nature of the handwriting. The text appears to discuss a technical or professional topic, but the specific details are not clear from the image provided.
and probably Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Then, of course, he
or Davis behind him, could have dictated to us the terms of a
settlement, because we had a large body of our people so tired of
the war and so hostile to the administration that a further pro-
longation of the struggle would have been useless. The influ-
ences from abroad were not just then from any quarter, in our
favor, so that we had reason to rejoice at our victory, though it
was not so complete as Mr. Lincoln had looked for.

We can now see that it was a good Providence which en-
abled us to stop where we did and be satisfied with the victory
we gained at Gettysburg. While we were arresting the progress
of the Confederates in Pennsylvania, Grant was obtaining his tre-
mendous victory at Vicksburg.

I think that that 4th of July, 1863, gave to my heart
more satisfaction than any other Independence Day. It made
possible the victories of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and
the Seaward March, and it brought to the front such men as Grant,
Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan whose patriotism, tenacity and in-
domitable will-power were able to clear the whole field of oper-
ations and render Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation and promises sub-
stantial.

Even the utmost reaches of the imagination cannot picture
to ourselves the results of a defeat -- a severed Union, secession
forever established as a dissolving principle, trade and commerce
ruined, desolation, degradation and woe which go with the success
any property heretofore any intestacy.

The Virginia title being in, may have suggested to the term of a
settlement and the word might be used to a large part of our heritage so that at
the war may be possible to the emancipation that a little more
information of the struggle would have been necessary.

We are now, to quote Mr. Ireland's statement in

we are not to consider as Mr. Lincoln's views

We can now see that it was a clear pronouncement as

we may be satisfied with the victory

we were so justly in the absence of God.

The Confederates in Pennsylvania Grant were proposing the

I think that this is not the 7806 house to my point

more satisfaction than with their intentions. Why

because the action of Congress on the "Pennsylvania

the Secretary's report, and if approved to the Grand Army of the

these, that you may use these as your own whole group of

states and the rest of the nation's participation and

and I refer to the House Resolution and apparently

extent, there is no real...

in terms of participation in the Constitution and

were the amount inspired of the Constitution and

the first line of a present document of a new...
of wrong principles, wrong thinking and wrong acting.

We have, however, on the other side a practical demonstration of the power and the prosperity that have come to us as a nation. I will not detain you to mention any of the items of the great achievements of the past, which have followed, and how we now stand grandly among the foremost nations of the earth. I know there are dangers and I know there are temptations, and I know there are political sins not confined to one party or another, but in the main who ever heard of such progress in so short a time of any nation on the face of the earth. Wherever our flag goes a free commerce goes, a free teaching of youth and a free gospel. Under the English and the American flags combined all around the whole earth we see written in plain type, "On earth peace and good will to men." They are in sight!

ADDRESS TO GRADUATES.

Now, young gentlemen, as you are just emerging from this institution, having so faithfully completed your course of study, you are doubtless asking, "What part can we play in the future which you hint at, just opening to the world?" I think it depends entirely upon what is your ideal, the ideal of each individual of success. Lincoln was an unselfish leader in the struggle. He never sought for wealth or fame simply for fame's sake, but to make the most of himself in every situation and accomplish what he undertook worthily and honestly, and he did his duty as it appeared to him with charity for all and malice toward none. From one point of view his life was not successful. It
was hardship, disappointment, unhappiness often in family and social relations; toil and care till he was haggard and often crest-fallen in appearance; and finally martyrdom. Yet, on the other hand, what a success! Tracing him from his boyhood home in a log cabin to the leadership of the brightest men of the age, and finally to the love and confidence of his friends and of his enemies and of all mankind.

Take General Grant, who would want to go through his experiences from youth to manhood and in all his early career up to the breaking out of the war? and then think of the exposure and trial and wounds and hatreds and abuse of enemies and of his loss and sufferings almost beyond human and the torture of the last days! Still, again from humble beginnings he became the greatest commander of the age and was for two terms President of this Republic, and he did such things as have cemented the Union of the people of the South to the people of the North and his memory is fresh in every household in the land, and he is beloved by everyone who knows of him and has a loving heart.

My own ideas of veritable success in life for man, woman or child are these: Think carefully of what department of activity apparently accords with your taste and is within the compass of your ability; then persevere in its accomplishment.

Like you I tried to prepare for college and I did not rest until I had accomplished it; then I studied to graduate with all the information for help that I could garner in; then I under-
to

see, to learn, to observe, to reflect, to think, to infer, to analyze, to reason, to hypothesize, and to conclude.

The object of all these endeavors is to arrive at some kind of understanding or comprehension of the subject matter. This involves the use of various mental processes, including observation, analysis, and reasoning. It is through these processes that we are able to make sense of the world around us.

In the context of the discussion, the key point is that understanding is not just a passive process, but an active one. It involves actively engaging with the subject matter, rather than passively accepting information as it is presented. This requires a level of critical thinking and analytical ability, which is something that can be developed and improved over time.

The importance of this kind of understanding cannot be overstated. It is essential for making informed decisions, solving problems, and advancing knowledge. It is also a key component of personal and professional success in many fields. Therefore, it is important to continue to develop these skills throughout our lives, so that we can better understand the world and our place in it.
took a professional career and gave all the energy of my mind and heart to prepare myself for it. After that I endeavored with diligence to accomplish well what was given me to do, or what came within the province and scope of my life.

To do the duty immediately at hand and to do it well is a good stepping stone to the next duty which is sure to dawn upon you. The wisest man wrote that the whole of man consisted in fearing God and keeping his commandments, and I think that any life at its close is a grand success which has been able through the help of the Divine Saviour and his Spirit to entertain the filial fear of God and to so keep his commandments as to give him a contented soul. There is a step that is higher even than this and bespeaks a joy that is unspeakable and full of glory; it is worded by Mrs. Browning thus:

"The man most man, with tenderest human hands,
Works best for man,—as God in Nazareth."

Our Saviour best expressed it in the sentiment contained in the greatest commandment, namely,

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy strength and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

Remembering always that "thy neighbor", as interpreted by our Saviour, is the man most in need of thy help.